THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	" "	15
"	12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "	20
"	12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISKLIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

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800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept, 12i 86—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1853. No. 104.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " "
75 Satinette " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 18, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, the 10th day of November *proximo*.
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R., }
Raleigh, October 10, 1853. } 94—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 19, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
City papers copy.

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofland Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports, &c.*, begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* }
July 30, 1853. }

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 88—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Pine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over-Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to pleuse, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Saml I. L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
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Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by
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Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

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Hunting utensils in endless variety,
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Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
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No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

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The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francoles Michaud, translated from the French, by W. Robson, 3 vols. 12 mo.

Regal Rome, an introduction to Roman History by Francis W. Newman.

Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols. 12 mo.

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Personal Sketches of his own times, by Sir Josiah Barrington, Judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland, &c.

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W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1853. 94—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.

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Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. and E.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens.

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,

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Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

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The Rose Culturist,

Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery " "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Gingor,
Long Pepper—African Ginger

From the Standard of July 8, 1852.

DISCUSSION AT WADESBOROUGH.

In the discussion at Wadesborough, Mr. Kerr insisted that the Government had always been administered according to Whig principles and not according to Democratic principles. He said he had time after time asked Gov. Reid to tell him, and he now challenged him to tell him, whether there ever had been an administration that had not administered this Government according to Whig principles?

Gov. Reid, in reply to this part of Mr. Kerr's speech, said that his competitor had propounded the question in a most solemn and triumphant manner, with a view to create the impression that he had achieved a great victory in the argument. He had previously replied to his competitor that the answer might involve a wide field of debate. He would endeavor to answer the gentleman, but whether it would be satisfactory to him he could not tell. Now, before the gentleman could in fairness ask him this question, it was the duty of Mr. Kerr and the leaders of the Whig party to tell him what Whig principles are. Gov. Reid said the Democratic party had a National Platform and Mr. Kerr had just read and commented on portions of it, and he would thank Mr. Kerr or any other Whig to hand him the platform of a National Whig Convention. He did not ask for the one they did not adopt or the one they expected to adopt hereafter, but he wished a platform of any measures of public policy ever adopted at any Whig National Convention. It appeared that no one could furnish it, and why? For the reason that Whig National Conventions did not adopt platforms of their principles. Mr. Kerr had said Gen. Pierce was a blank, upon which the North could write one thing and the South another. Now Gen. Pierce was not the blank, but the National Whig platforms were the blanks, upon which one thing might be written South and another North. As Mr. Kerr could not show him the writen platform of National Whig principles, he had no right to demand an answer. Gov. Reid said that he had asked Mr. Kerr what administration had ever been conducted upon Whig principles, and he had answered Washington's and Madison's. Gov. Reid said that although he could not find a National Whig platform, he could find a *North Carolina* Whig platform. In *that* platform there was but one practical question of National policy made an issue, and that was the proposition to divide the public lands among the old States. Is not this the only National question which they urge? Gov. Reid said it would not do to tell us that Washington and Madison were for a Bank—or a Tariff for protection, for the *North Carolina* Convention had not decided in favor of these measures. The Whig policy of distributing the lands was the only National measure which that party presented. Now, said Gov. Reid, if I can show that upon this question the Democrats stand upon the Washington and Madison platform, and that the *modern* leaders of the North Carolina Whig party do not, then the gentleman and his party are bound to give it up! How do the two parties stand on this question? The Whigs say they are opposed to giving the lands to to the new States, and so say the Democrats. The Whigs say they are in favor of dividing the lands among the States. The Democrats are in favor of keeping the land system under the control of the General Government, and when the lands are sold to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the Government for the benefit of all the States, which was just the policy which was pursued during Washington and Madison's Adminstrations. He, Gov. Reid, defied Mr. Kerr to show that Gen. Washington or Mr. Madison ever advocated the North Carolina Whig policy in regard to the public lands. It was too obvious to need further remark that Mr. Kerr and the modern Whig leaders were not upon the Washingtonian and Madisonian platform.

Gov. Reid said if Mr. Kerr desired to know whether the measures under which this wide spread Republic had acquired a prosperity and greatness unexampled in the history of Nations, had been the result of *modern Whig* or of Democratic policy he could answer him very easily, and he would prove the truth of his answer, not by Democratic authority alone, but by the words of Mr. Kerr himself, when he asked Mr. Kerr why the Whigs had promised so long to divide the public lands among the States, when they came into power had failed to do so? Every Whig and every Democrat present knew that Mr. Kerr said the reason they had not done so, was, that they never had the power except in 1840, and then John Tyler turned traitor and prevented them from carrying out their measures. If Mr. Kerr be correct in his statement, then it follows of course, said Gov. Reid, that the people are not indebted to modern Whig policy for the great measures which have promoted the prosperity and happiness of the country.

Gov. Reid said he had something further to tell the people about the public lands. He was as much opposed to the Homestead-bill pending before Congress as Mr. Kerr or any one else. When he commenced the canvass, Mr. Kerr and the Whig party were declaring that Congress was giving the public lands to the new States, and plundering and defrauding the old States of their rights! The case they relied upon to prove their assertions was the appropriation made for the Illinois Rail Road. This they alleged was a great outrage! Now, said Gov. Reid, if this Illinois bill perpetrated this fraud and outrage on the other States, Millard Fillmore was bound to veto it. One line would have done the work. Now Mr. Kerr and the Whig leaders are commending Millard Fillmore as worthy of your confidence and support, and insisting that he is their *first choice* for President, while, according to their own statemeets, he is signing bills to defraud you out of the public lands! If these appropriations were right the Whigs ought not to complain of them; if they were, as they allege, wrong and fraudulent, then to say the least, they must have been "hasty and inconsiderate," and Mr. Fillmore ought to have vetoed them. Gen. Jackson was a Democrat, and when Clay's land bill passed, he thought it did the old States injustice and he refused to sign it. This is the way for Whigs to do. Not while their President is signing bills to plunder you of your lands, as they allege, tell you at the same time he is the man you ought to elect to take care of your rights!

Gov. Reid said he had shown this measure was not recommended by Washington or Madison, but the Democratic policy was the one adopted by those administrations, and he now wished to show something further about this question. A large portion of the most valuable lands ceded by the States had already been disposed of. The Government had acquired large tracts of public lands by Treaty, &c. Mr. Kerr had stated that the public lands had cost the Government as much as the sales up to this time had reimbursed. He presumed this statement was nearly correct, at any rate he would assume it to be so. But while the public lands had not more than paid expenses, yet he thought they might hereafter become a considerable source of revenue to the General Government. When the Federal Government admitted a new State into the Union it always made it a fundamental condition that such State should not tax the public lands belonging to the United States. If the lands were given to the States, the old States would have no such guaranty to protect them against the States in which the lands lie. The old States ceded the lands to the Federal Government to pay the public debt and to defray the common expenditure, because it was believed by the States that the General Government could manage the system better than the States, and that thereby the proceeds would be more equitably applied than if the lands remained as the property of the States. It has been urged that the lands were ceded to pay off the Revolutionary debt, and that the debt having been paid off, the lands resulted to the States. They were not ceded for that object alone, but for other purposes also. Admitting, however, for argument's sake, that they were ceded for that purpose, then the argument fails, for Mr. Kerr admits that the sales have not exceeded their cost, and if this be true, although the Revolutionary debt has been paid, the proceeds of the sales of the public land did not constitute the fund out of which it was paid, and therefore the object for which they were ceded has not been accomplished.

Gov. Reid said it was well known that it was the policy of the protective tariff party to take the public lands from the Treasury of the United States to afford a pretext for a high tariff. He would repeat that it was the policy of the Democratic party to let the land system remain as it had been from the adoption of the Constitution, the proceeds to go into the Treasury of the United States to defray the common expenditure for the benefit of all the States. This he thought as just and equitable a mode as any that could be adopted, and more especially when the Government owes a national debt, as is the case at present. Yes, let the proceeds of the lands go into the Treasury and thereby lessen the taxes and burdens the people have to bear for the support of the Government. Just before elections, Whig leaders always endeavored to make the people believe the country was about to be ruined if Democrats succeeded, and the land question had been a prolific theme on such occasions for years, as both Whigs and Democrats would not fail to remember. Even in 1848 we were told that North Carolina must lead off for the Whigs and elect a Whig Governor, and a Whig President, and they would certainly get the public lands divided. North Carolina elected a Whig Governor and a Whig President, and we had not heard of the public lands till the elections were approaching again. In 1840, Gov. Reid said the leaders of the Whig party told the people if they would elect a Whig Governor and Whig President, they would distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and that North Carolina would get a sufficient amount to enable her to build Railroads throughout the State and carry on a liberal system of schools to educate all the children. Well, said Gov. Reid, a Whig Governor was elected, a Whig President and a Whig Congress. The Whig party then had every thing. Did they pass a distribution act? Yes they did! They passed an act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, providing, however, that nine of the new States should first have what would make up a guaranty equal to five hundred thousand acres of land to each of said States, and providing that whenever the tariff was raised above twenty per cent, then distribution should cease. This act was passed in 1841. The nine new States went on and selected their share of the choice lands under this act. In 1842, the next year, the same Whig Congress passed the tariff act of 1842, raised the tariff above twenty per cent., repealing the distribution act, and thereby cutting off the distribution to the old States. This was the way the leaders of the Whig party distributed the public lands, and then attempted to taunt Democrats with violating professions! The only distribution worth any thing that North Carolina ever received was not during a Whig but under a Democratic administration. During Gen. Jackson's administration, when the public debt had been paid off, and a surplus remained in the Treasury, it was deposited among the States. When the government shall be found out of debt and a surplus in the Treasury, it will be time enough to talk about dividing it. Gov. Reid said Whigs had promised most, but it was clear the Democrats had performed most for the State of North Carolina. He called the attention of Whigs and Democrats to the facts. Gov. Reid said when Whig partizan politicians told the people that by electing a Whig Governor and a Whig President, they would get a distribution of the public lands, he hoped the people would not forget to tell them that they had heard these promises for years, but they were only made for effect before the elections. He said it was notorious that the leaders of the Whig party had opposed every measure by which the Government had acquired public lands; but after those lands were acquired by Democratic policy they tried to ride into office by proposing to distribute what they now call an inestimable bounty, but that which they characterized before it was obtained as worse than useless.

A. R.

THE ORANGE PRESBYTERY. The Presbytery of Orange representing the Presbyterian Churches of the Eastern, Middle, and Northern portions of this State, with that section of Virginia, lying South of Dan River, met in the Presbyterian Church in Milton, on Wednesday evening the 26th ultimo, and adjourned on Saturday evening following. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. S. A. Stanford, the Moderator of the last Presbytery, from Acts, 16th Chapter, 17th verse. The subject was the duties and responsibilities of the Christian Minister. The same was ably urged in an eloquent and persuasive manner.

The Presbytery was fully organized on Thursday morning by the election of Rev. T. W. Faucett, of Oxford, Moderator, and Messrs. F. N. Whaley, and C. R. Caldwell, Clerks.

On Friday evening an interesting meeting was held to hear from the different Ministers and Elders; a narrative of the state of religion in the several Churches and Stations, and on Saturday morning a very interesting meeting was held on the subject of Missions, at which time able and interesting addresses were delivered.

The Pastoral relation of Rev. J. N. Lewis with the Church in Danville was dissolved at the request of Mr. Lewis.

Most of the time of the Presbytery was taken up in the consideration of subjects connected with Foreign and Domestic Missions; and, in the consideration of the state of religion within their bounds.

The narrative indicated an encouraging addition to most of the Churches, and in several the existence of very pleasant revivals. Among the Churches most favored in this respect was that of Greers' in this County, under the care of the Rev. J. S. Grasty, of Yanceyville. In that Church, there has been quite an extensive and most interesting revival of religion. We regretted to learn that on account of sickness in his family he was prevented from attending the meeting of Presbytery.

On Sunday morning there was a large attendance at the Presbyterian Church when, after a very impressive sermon by the Rev. Drury Lacy, of Raleigh, the Lords Supper was administered. In the afternoon, a very interesting meeting was held in behalf of young persons, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Lacy. At night the closing sermon was delivered by the Rev. F. N. Whaley, of Clarksville, Va., followed by a very feeling exhortation from the Rev. Mr. Stanfield. Rev. Messrs. Burwell, of Hillsborough, and Caldwell, of Guilford, and Dr. O. F. Long, of Hillsborough, and Giles Mebane, Esq., of Alamance, were appointed Commissioners to represent this Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The next Session of the Presbytery was appointed to be held with the Church at Spring Hill, Halifax County, Va., situated near the Cluster Mineral Springs.

The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Stanfield at the close of the exercises on Sunday night, in which he enforced with so much power and eloquence the injunction, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," brought to our recollection reminiscences of by-gone years, when we used every other Sabbath, at the Hawfields Church, to sit under the teaching of the Rev. William Paisley, D. D., yet living, venerable in years, and ripe in Christian honors. In looking over the Presbytery we recognized but one Minister and one Elder, whom we used to see in boyhood's halcyon days sitting as members of Presbytery, the Rev. J. H. Pickard, and James H. Mebane, Esq. The venerable fathers in the Ministry, a Curry, Merony, McPheters, and Witherspoon, have all gone to reap the reward of the faithful and hear the welcome plaudit, of "well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Soon others will follow, reminding all to work while it is called to-day, remembering that the night of death will come when none can work.

Milton Democrat.

COTTON CROP. We have taken some pains to ascertain from those members of the Legislature who reside in the Cotton growing section of the State, the condition and prospects of the present crop, and feel fully warranted in saying, that with ordinarily favorable weather from this forth, the crop will be a full one. For several weeks past with the exception of yesterday and the day before, we have had fine open weather, very much resembling Indian Summer. It is now, however, cloudy, not chilly, uncomfortable.

Nashville Banner, 29th ult.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER. A telegraphic dispatch was received from New York, last evening, announcing the loss of the schr. Dacotah and cargo—run into at sea—crew saved. No farther particulars. The Dacotah is owned by Messrs. Freeman & Housoe, of this place; and they have an insurance of $5,500 on her. She left here on the 20th ult., laden with rice, Corn and Rosin, bound for New York. The cargo, we learn, is insured.

Wilmington Journal.

HAPPY MOMENTS.

There are some happy moments in this lone
And desolate world of ours, that well repay
The toil of struggling through it, and atone
For many a long and night and weary day.
They come upon the mind like some wild air
Of distant music, when we know not where,
Or whence the sounds are brought from; and their power
Though brief, is boundless. HALLECK.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY DAVID S. REID:

SIR: When the Common School system of North Carolina was first adopted we all began to congratulate ourselves on a bargain which had not been made, to wit, that the State or the law was to take off our hands all the trouble of educating our children.

It was considered that nobody now had any thing to do in the premises; a machine had been invented and started that would catch up all the ignorance and manufacture it into intelligence, would run of its own accord, keep itself regulated, mend itself, bring the raw article to its doors, put it in the mills by its own inherent power, and regulate its motions and its arrangements by its own volition. Wonderful machine! Such an engine never had been seen before, nor will such a perpetual motion, instinct with reason, memory and a wise forecast ever be invented by man. All his inventions need his nursing care to make them useful; and of all others this is most needed by a system designed to enlighten, to moralize, and to fit for the trusts and responsibilities of men and women the rising generation of a great Republic.

For one I would not voluntarily live under any government that would take off my hands the care of educating my children; of the cost, so far as money is to be paid, I would willingly be relieved, but of the cost of care and oversight never, never would I consent to be discharged.

A government having such a power would be an intolerable despotism.

Your Excellency, having much experience of human nature, will doubtless agree with me in one conclusion, namely, that it is a slander on our race to say that the love of money is the ruling passion. Counting by heads, few, very few of the human family sell themselves to the sordid passion of gain merely for the sake of gain; the great majority are seeking ease, pleasure, to get rid of that doom pronounced on Adam and every son of his to make their bread by the sweat of their brow. To be able to get relieved of trouble, in some way, is the great aim of a vast majority of mankind; and in aiming at this goal, or rather at the goal of happiness, they forget what really constitutes the pleasures of immortal being.

God made labor our duty, and as he is all beneficence he made our duty our happiness. Every trouble he imposes on us is really a blessing; and if our children, like brutes, could take care of themselves as soon as born, there would be no such thing as family ties, filial reverence, fraternal affection or conjugal love and fidelity.

Nevertheless, without reasoning on this subject we were disposed to rejoice at the mistaken idea that the State had taken from us all the care of educating our children; and acting on this fatal notion we were all indisposed to do any thing to promote the success of the schools, and deemed it a great hardship to be called on to act as Committee-men. When specially required to perform any duty we murmured, exclaiming in bitter disappointment, "I thought the State had taken this trouble off my hands—it's an outrage to have to be troubled in this way when others are as much interested as I am!"

Yes, it was considered an outrage to have to look after the education of our own children—to have to be troubled with the regulating of schools, the repair of school-houses, the selection of good teachers, the settling of disputes, and the oversight of the schools where our own precious offspring were being trained and prepared for honor or infamy! It was nobody's business, it was the State's look-out, and if it could not regulate these schools it ought to abandon them.

Such was the universal feeling, and the State not being able to keep watch at every school-house without having the most absolute power, and a revenue to spend in this object, of ten millions a year, the schools were left to chance.

To do what we unthoughtedly looked for—to watch vigilantly at the door of every school-house, see specially to its management, without the aid of the parents themselves, would cost more than the whole amount paid to teachers. But is this the language becoming freemen? I write with plainness—I want people to consider. What is the fundamental principle of our government? That all power is vested in and derived from the people—that THE PEOPLE ARE THE GOVERNMENT.

Offices are created that their incumbents may discharge certain duties which the people can delegate with convenience and safety. You, Sir, perform certain Executive duties, inconvenient to be performed by all the people, and that can be safely entrusted to you for a limited period. I act in like manner—so act the Chairmen of the County Boards, &c., &c. But can you enforce the law without the help of the people? Can you send agents all over the State, spies into every neighborhood to take up criminals for trial? The people, through their grand-juries, present them, the people sit as jurors to try them, the people must, through the law, and by the aid of law officers, all established by themselves, regulate their own affairs.

So with the schools—the State can regulate the general system, afford information and statistics, pass laws and establish officers to execute them, &c., &c., but still the people must everywhere assist, must assume trouble, and must bring to bear, on the officers of each school-house, an active, wholesome public opinion.

This cry about *trouble* is unworthy of us as American citizens, unworthy of us as men, unworthy of us as immortal and accountable beings.

We had our choice when erecting a form of government; Europe afforded various models, most of which relieved the people of all public cares. We chose a new kind of one, involving a perpetual series of troubles to each citizen.

Every four years we choose to be troubled with the election of our highest magistrate, the President of the whole country, and much time and anxiety does it cost us to find out and get the right man; every six years our representatives, chosen by us, select our Senators; every two years we are in great trouble to get the right man to represent us in the popular branch of Congress; every two years we have to listen to speeches, and read circulars, and go to Barbecues, and *pay* for them, to secure the proper men to act in our places in the State Legislature; every two years we take much pains to find out and have elected a good Governor; every four years we overhaul our Clerks; every two years bring our Sheriffs to a general reckoning before all the people; and every year pass on the Constables.

Then we—all who read—very properly take the political papers to see what our officers are about—and we discuss all public matters, and quarrel over them from youth to age. Now we could have selected a form of government involving none of this trouble; we could have taken, for instance, a government like that of Russia, a country which is just now attracting much attention. The people there are never troubled with public matters; the entire responsibility of affairs is thrown on a miscrable being called the Czar or Emperor, and a few unhappy friends who constitute the nobility. The *people* have uninterrupted, profound, eternal peace from public quarrels and political squabbles; and so careful is the government of their case that if any one, forgetful of his comfort, in a fit of dyspepsia or excitement of any kind, utters even a whisper, in his chimney corner, concerning the troubles of the State or the condition of public affairs, he is immediately dragged from his family and beat to death with rods or banished forever to the frozen wastes of Siberia, to cool and congeal in that purgatory of snow.

Thus careful is the government of the case of the people; and it goes even farther, and will not allow them to be troubled with an education at all, nor to bruise their brains with study or burden their minds with ideas. No, they, the people, are in the happy condition of our mules and horses, having nothing to do but to work and eat coarse food, to fight and be *slaves*.

We thought this was not the highest condition of human happiness; we selected, in preference, a form of government involving, on each citizen, the perpetual series of troubles before alluded to; and he is unworthy to enjoy the privileges of that government and unfit to be one of its free citizens, who will not cheerfully assume all its troubles, multiplied a thousand times, rather than submit to the infamous case of a serf of Russia!

And chiefest of its responsibilities, the greatest in its results, and the least difficult, so far as mere labor is concerned, is the proper education and training of our children; this is the *inalienable* duty, the one thing upon which the maintenance and usefulness of our free institutions depends more than on all our other public burdens and troubles put together. If the men and women of the State are enlightened and noble-minded it makes very little difference what party succeeds, or who is elected, the State will be happy, prosperous and powerful; if all the men and women grow up in ignorance, vice and idleness, elections and parties will be powerless for good, and the republic will decay and give way to despotism.

If we cannot start and uphold a system of Common Schools, could we have begun and maintained a Republic as our fathers did? The whole world was against them—they were a few feeble colonists, with no name or influence among mankind, and surrounded with one universal night of despotic power, vigilant, aggressive and threatening.

And when they began the experiment of a common government, for the common good, to be administered by all the people, ten thousand new and startling difficulties sprung up in their path, unseen before; nor could there be a unanimity of opinion on any subject, while even the father of his country himself, the incomparable Washington, was often opposed in opinion by his highest officers. Did they do as some propose to do with our Common Schools because there are difficulties and disputes and various opinions? Did they, in a pet or in a fit of unmanly and un-republican timidity, declare they ought to give up the government and fall back on a King? That government has *descended* to us, now powerful, respected and feared; would we have had the nerve to have *imitated*, or *founded* and maintained it, as did the men of '76? If we believe we cannot carry on our Common Schools—if, on account of differences of opinion or little difficulties, we abandon the undertaking, we declare, before the world, that we, the people, are incapable of self-government—our Declaration of rights becomes a solemn mockery, and our Constitutions unmeaning riddles, since the spirit that conceived is no longer here to interpret them.

In another respect we also most solemnly belie ourselves, and are sitting for a most humiliating picture in history. As politicians—when we want to be promoted—we universally profess unbounded confidence in and respect for the people; and in all political affairs there is now a violent race among us to see who can say and do most to place the government on a pure republican basis. All parties claim the honor of being the people's parties; and yet, at this very time, in our acts and words we are, some of us, declaring the people unfit to manage a system of elementary education, and some even get furious and denounce those of us who insist that the people can, ought to, and must carry on a system of republican or Common Schools.

In the language of the politicians might I not exclaim, "oh, shame, where is thy blush!" Will it be believed, in history, that any one from the same stump or place of harangue could proclaim himself a candidate for popular favor on the ground that he was a people's man, for letting the people rule, and then denounce a system of Common Schools, and declare war on them because, as they were public Schools, managed by the people at large, they never could prosper or be any thing else but a nuisance. That he could enlarge and expatiate on the beauties of a government administered by the people purely, and then do all he could to destroy the confidence of the people in themselves; and instead of encouraging them in their efforts to improve a system of common government for common good, make himself an effective champion of King-craft by helping to confuse, misrepresent and destroy a people's effort at common improvement, because administered by the people! That he could, from the same rostrum still resonant with his loud protestations of love for the people, make a deadly and insidious thrust at their most vital interests—make a mortal effort to strike them down in the very hour of their deliverance, by arresting them in their march from the bondage and the flesh-pots of Egypt and send them back to darkness and inglorious ease! This march at true independence is somewhat toilsome; there must be self-denials and compromises of opinions—there must be watchings and labors, patiently performed, and endured by all.

There is a duty for every body to discharge—there is a sacrifice that every one must make. We must not ask exemption from trouble; the trouble of self-government and of popular improvement is a freeman's pleasure. It is a duty which we owe to the offspring which we bring into the world; and if we refuse to be troubled with efforts to start them on a career of virtue and happiness we will have to face them as witnesses against us at that Tribunal before which every man must give an account of the deeds done in the body. It is a duty we owe to God, our beneficent Creator, who has endowed us with reason and immortal souls; we were not made for mere brute indulgence, but gifted with the glorious faculty of humbly serving the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth by acting as builders in the Eternal Temple of Light. If we refuse so to build, then we scatter with the destroyer; and we must look, not for a child's reward and a place in the "Father's house of many mansions," but for everlasting penance in the realms of darkness. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and country; and while we claim the proud title of freemen it is a shame to us to talk of trouble in connection with the education of our children.

Our liberties do not depend on our rulers but on ourselves; if we will assume the trouble of raising our children right, there is no earthly potentate or politician we need to fear; if we allow them to grow up effeminate with indulgence, debauched with luxurious ease, and prizing nothing but money and pleasure, then the days of our Republic are ended and we are its destroyers.

We think if we can only make money we will be independent; and if we would bestow just a tithe of the pains incurred for this, on the education and training of our children, we would sooner attain our end.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not bays and broad armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled Courts
Where low-bound baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No! men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men, who their *duties* know,
But know their *rights, and knowing, dare maintain*,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
These constitute a State;
And sovereign law, *that State's collected will*,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

The management of our Common School system can be carried on as our State is governed. There can be and ought to be a single executive head, exercising a general supervision, diffusing information, collecting statistics and making stated reports of the progress and condition of the whole system; and from him the government should radiate down to County officers, to neighborhood officers, &c., &c., all acting in concert and under one direction. But after all has been done there can be done in this respect, there is still a duty for every man to perform, just as he has a series of labors in connection with the government of the State.

There must be a healthy state of public opinion in every neighborhood; every school-house must be watched, and every teacher rewarded by the people themselves. They must have the Districts properly laid off, to suit the general convenience, and the houses located in the right places; they must see that these houses are comfortable to their children, and not miserable purgatories calculated to make the tenants hate the very name of School. They must let the children know that they are cared for, and that the Schools and teachers to which they are sent are respected by the parents.

They must also let the teacher know that a good account of his actions will be looked for; and they must do as they have learned from their father's to do in respect to the government, differ about its management, dispute and contend each one for his way, but *never, never* consider these differences of opinion as a reason for giving up the government or the Common Schools.

For one I want our Republic, in its letter and spirit, to stand while time endures; for one, I believe that its stability depends on the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that popular intelligence, as the history of the world shows, can only be fully promoted by *Common Schools* which throw the burden of education on all according to their means, and make education cheap to all except the very rich.

And lastly, I believe no Common Schools can flourish unless the people are willing to take trouble on themselves in this connection, and that it is unworthy of freemen to refuse to be troubled with the training of their children, the hope of the State, and a trust they have assumed before God to manage with unceasing care. With much respect,

C. H. WILEY.

November 3rd, 1853.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1853

THE NEW YORK DIFFICULTIES.

The Raleigh Register affects much indignation at the idea—for it is only an idea insubstantial as the air—that President Pierce has appointed Freesoilers to office, and calls upon the Southern people to sympathize with the New York Hunkers, who have contributed their full share—not intentionally, we admit—to the re-election of William H. Seward to the Senate. The following extract from a Hunker paper, the Detroit Free Press, and the organ of Lewis Cass, will throw some light on the subject:

"Those," says the Free Press, "who have charged the administration with having affiliated with freesoilers, and with having appointed them knowingly to office, have been unfortunate, if not guilty of designed misrepresentation, because facts, stubborn facts, show the *reverse policy* to have been pursued. The apparent and avowed design of the President, in making appointments to office, has been to rebuke freesoilers, and discountenance further agitation, in any quarter, of the slavery question. It was this purpose he had in view when his determination was announced to regard all members of the democratic party as orthodox who faithfully subscribe to the doctrines of the Baltimore platform and the inaugural address; and in like manner to regard all men as heretical who seek, directly or indirectly to renew the agitation of sectional issues."

The Free Press has given the truth of the matter in a few words. The whole object of the Administration has been to appoint platform Democrats to office, and to exclude Freesoilers, whether of the Buffalo or Seward stripe. The Register knows that Democrats have been removed from office, in Massachusetts, by telegraph, because they formed coalitions with Freesoilers; it knows that Mr. Guthrie wrote to Mr. Bronson that he was to appoint such men and such only as stood fairly and squarely on the Baltimore Resolutions, and that he rebuked him when he informed him that he had appointed Freesoilers by telling him he ought to have laid their names before him, and that he would have rejected them; and that, moreover, he informed Mr. Bronson that this conduct was, of itself, sufficient cause to require his removal. The Register also knows that Mr. Cushing, one of the members of the Cabinet, has recently written a letter to the Boston Post on the subject, which, if possible, places the Administration on higher grounds than the course pursued by Mr. Guthrie. We published Mr. Cushing's letter in our last, but we again present the material portions of it, as follows:

"If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President, and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that the dangerous element of abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itself, shall be crushed out so far as this administration is concerned. This the President declared in his inaugural; that he has declared ever since, and at all times and in all places, when he had occasion to speak on the subject. While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs to advert to their acts to show whom they are, in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the government shall be unequivocally manifest.

Those who have apprehended halting or hesitation on the part of the President, in treading any path which truth and patriotism open to him, will find themselves greatly mistaken. His policy was not hastily settled. While he occupies his present position it will never be departed from. The constitutional rights of all the States of this Union are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire.

I have perceived from the outset that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States is fastened in his mind as the corner-stone of this Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impend over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint, as well against right-hand backsliding as against left-hand defections, which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the republic."

What does the Register say to that? Why *it withholds Mr. Cushing's letter from its readers*, and at the same time lectures Mr. C. for what it is pleased to term a "most impudent, indecent piece of intermeddling with the rights and freedom of the people." It charges the Administration with having appointed Freesoilers to office, and then when a member of the Administration comes forward to disprove the charge, and to reiterate great State rights, Southern, Constitutional principles in behalf of the President and Cabinet, it falls to abusing him for what it calls "impudent intermeddling" with popular rights!

We have no hesitation in saying—Southern man as we are, and "secessionist" and "disunionist" as we have been called by this very Register—that we entertain feelings of respect for Gen. Dix and have confidence in him in his present position. His error was a grievous one, but he has given evidence of sincere repentance. This is true, doubtless, of thousands of Barnburners, as they are termed, who acted with him. They have planted themselves in good faith on the national platform; *they have done just what the Register and all Southern men regretted they did not do long since*; and while we are opposed to raising such men to exalted places in the government, or to giving them any preference in the distribution of inferior offices or in patronage, we feel bound to regard them as sincere in their professions, and would do nothing to drive them back in despair to the ranks of the Freesoilers. We are willing to judge them by their acts; and we know, from what has already been done, that the President will instantly remove any man from office, whether Hunker or Barnburner, who gives evidence by his words or his conduct that he is in favor of reviving the slavery agitation. Those, however, in New York and in other States, who disorganized in 1848 and voted against Lewis Cass, will bear watching, especially such men as Preston King and John Van Buren; and yet even they present a fairer record on the Slavery question than the Register's Whig friends in New York, *for they emphatically endorsed the fugitive-slave law* in their late Convention at Syracuse, but the Whig Convention, which assembled soon after, *was silent on the subject*.

But our sympathies have been, and are still, to a considerable extent, with Mr. Dickinson and many of those who act with him. He has dared and done much for the rights of the South; and he has our gratitude, as the Barnburners, so called, have our condemnation, for the past. Still we have not forgotten the fact that he stood up for two days in the Baltimore Convention against William L. Marcy for President, and that, too, when North Carolina was voting for and anxious to nominate him—against William L. Marcy, who, call him Hunker or Barnburner, was as sound upon the question of Slavery as any man north of Mason and Dixon's line. But he belonged, in truth, to neither faction in New York; and it was feared—we do not say by Mr. Dickinson, for we do not know—that Gov. Marcy would succeed in uniting the New York Democracy, and then the "occupation" of a score of agitators "would be gone." There *was* and there *is* agitation for the South as well as against it in the free States—an agitation which has for its object national offices and honors, and which relies upon the South because the South is Democratic, for the attainment of these offices and honors. It is sufficient for us to say that the Slavery question has been settled, and that divisions at this time among Northern Democrats on this question can do us no good. We thank Mr. Dickinson for the past, but we do not desire him to do us the kindness to continue his self-sacrificing devotion to our rights when those rights are in repose and unassailed. We do not question the sincerity of his attachment to Gen. Cass, as exhibited in the Baltimore Convention; nor would we refer to the fact that Gen. Cass has thus far failed to publicly approve the present divisions in New York, with any purpose of placing Mr. Dickinson in a false position. We are convinced that it was the wish of President Pierce to do full justice to Mr. Dickinson and his friends, and we publish below, from the last Washington Union, an article which fully sustains us in this assertion—an article which speaks for itself, and which ought to silence at once the clamors of Southern Whigs against the Administration. Indeed, it may be said, and it might as well be said—for to that complexion it must come at last—that when an attack is made upon Gen. Pierce and the New Hampshire Democracy by even Daniel S. Dickinson, and it is attempted to be shown that the latter is sounder and more deserving of Southern sympathy and Southern confidence than the former, we must be permitted to examine the whole ground and decide accordingly. Franklin Pierce has never worshipped, in any sense, at the Freesoil shrine; he has been, from the first, the best friend the South has ever had in the free States—aye, as good, to say the least, as Mr. Dickinson has been since he took such strong ground for us; he was not for the Wilmot Proviso to the three million bill in 1846 as Mr. Dickinson was, nor did he write letters, as Mr. Bronson did, to convince the people that territory to be acquired would be necessarily free territory under Mexican law. If Mr. Dickinson dislikes Mr. Marcy, it is the misfortune of one or the other of them; but we insist that Gen. Pierce is not to be held responsible for it, or to be justly affected by it. Our confidence in the latter is fixed and unwavering; and so long as he proves true to the principles he maintained in New Hampshire before he was nominated for the Presidency, and to the platform on which he was elected, we shall stand by him, and shall take pleasure in defending him against all assaults come from what quarter they may.

But with what propriety can that submission paper, the Raleigh Register, question any one about his regard for Southern rights? "The South," says that paper, is "deeply interested" for the Dickinson men in New York; but where, we demand, was the zeal of the Register for Southern rights when the "compromise" measures were before Congress? Where were its Northern allies? Where was Seward? Where was Scott? His allies, with Seward, voted almost *en masse* against the fugitive-slave law, the only one of the series calculated to benefit the South, and Gen. Scott has never, to this day, publicly approved that law! Where was Mr. Fillmore? Shivering before the blast of Boston Abolitionism—signing the law itself for the reclamation of escaped slaves only when assured by Mr. Crittenden that it was Constitutional, and writing letters to Boston Committees deprecating slavery as an evil and hoping for the day of its abolition or extinction! These are facts which even the Register will not have the assurance to deny, and yet it talks in defence of Southern rights! Such a paper, like the Barnburners, "must bring forth fruits meet for repentance"—it must go down as deeply into the ashes of humiliation and regret as John Van Buren or Preston King, before it can expect to be heard as an oracle against Northern Freesoilers or be recognized as a champion of Southern rights.

The following is the article from the Washington Union to which we have already referred:

"FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN NEW YORK. The clamor raised by the enemies of the administration as to the appointment of democrats to office who acted with the free-soilers in 1848 has made an erroneous impression, which can only be corrected by stubborn facts. Thousands of good democrats have been led to suppose that the favors of the President had been showered on the quondam free-soilers, whilst he had only given an occasional crumb to the ever-faithful portion of the party. The pertinacity with which the clamorous factionists have pressed this charge has had its effect; but, like all other errors arising from passion and misrepresentation, it will yield to the developments of truth. The only State in which this charge has produced serious embarrassment is New York. We have it in our power to dissipate the error by facts which admit of no further controversy. We have been furnished with a list of the principal officers connected with the Treasury Department appointed by the President in the State of New York, with their political complexion, designated according to their position in 1848, as Cass or anti-Cass; and that our readers may see how unjustly the administration has been assailed, we give the names as follows:

Post Offices.	Appointees.	Complexion.
Albany,	John H. Reynolds,	Hunker.
Auburn,	Elmore P. Hose,	Barnburner.
Albion	Henry S. Sickles,	Barnburner.
Buffalo,	James G. Deckie,	Hunker.
Batavia,	William Seaver,	Hunker.
Brooklyn,	Daniel Van Voorhis.	Hunker.
Binghamton,	Virgil Whitney,	Hunker.
Canandaigua,	Nicholas G. Chesebro,	Barnburner.
Dansville,	Merrit H. Brown,	Barnburner,
Elmira,	Daniel D. Stevens.	Hunker.
Geneva,	L. H. Parker,	Hunker.
Hudson,	John S. Anable,	Barnburner.
Ithaca,	Arthur S. Johnson,	Hunker.
Lockport,	Asher Torrence,	Hunker.
Lewiston,	Benjamin Cornell,	Barnburner.
Little Fall,	Horatio N. Johnson,	Barnburner.
Newburg,	Joseph Costerlene, jr.	Hunker.
New York,	Isaac V. Fowler,	Barnburner.
Oswego,	Samuel R. Beardsley,	Hunker.
Ogdensburg,	Luke Baldwin,	Barnburner.
Owego,	Hiram A. Beebe,	Hunker.
Poughkeepsie,	Albert S. Pease,	Hunker
Penn Yan,	Lewis S. Ayres,	Hunker.
Plattsburg,	Charles S. Mowers,	Hunker.
Rochester,	Hebbard S. Allis,	Hunker.
Rome,	Andrew J. Rowley,	Hunker.
Saratoga Springs,	Lewis P. Close,	Hunker.
Schenectady,	Luke Dodge,	Hunker.
Seneca Falls,	Josiah T. Miller,	Barnburner.
Syracuse,

Troy,	Foster Bosworth,	Hunker.
Utica,	Josiah Tiffany,	Hunker.
Williamsburg,	John T. Rumsey,	Hunker.
Waterloo,	Samuel Birdsall,	Hunker.
West Troy,	Isaac Hitchcock,	Hunker.
Whitehall,	Atherton Hall,	Hunker.
Watertown,	William H. Sigourney,	Hunker.
Kingston,	William Kerr,	Hunker.
Lyons,	Daniel Watrous,	Hunker.
Leory,	Alanson T. Drake,	Hunker.
Palmyra,	William L. Tucker,	Hunker.

Total—hunkers, 31: barnburners, 10.

Here is a list of forty-one of the principal postmasters in New York, and thirty-one were Cass men in 1848, and ten opposed to him. Taking the two lists together, embracing the principal appointments made by the President in the State of New York, we have the fact established that the Cass men have been appointed in the proportion of three to one! And yet this liberality was not satisfactory to the disaffected!"

☞ Our little City has been honored during the past week with a large number of persons in attendance on the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The two Methodist Churches, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, and the Christian Churches have been occupied by the Methodist Ministers; and crowds have thronged to hear the preaching of the Word.

The meeting held in the Methodist Church on Saturday night, in aid of foreign missions, was eloquently addressed by several gentlemen, and among them by Dr. Sehorn, of Kentucky. We do not know the amount of money collected, but it must have been considerable. On Sunday morning we had the pleasure of hearing what we shall take the liberty of characterizing as a great Sermon, by Bishop Paine; at three o'clock we heard the Rev. Dr. Baird, in the Presbyterian Church; and on Sunday night, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Smith, the distinguished and able President of Randolph Macon College. Dr. Baird gave a most interesting account of the religious condition of Europe, and urged in strong terms the importance of sustaining and advancing the movements now on foot by Protestants in that quarter of the world.

We were pleased and impressed by the elocution of these gentlemen, all of whom differ widely in their manner, as they appear to do in their modes of thought. Dr. Baird's style is simple, touching, not ornate, but attractive from the mass of facts he presents, and the deep earnestness which pervades all he says. He has evidently seen much of the world, has studied the human heart, and enriched his mind by much reading and reflection. Dr. Smith is rather inclined to metaphysics; but he nevertheless makes great truths palpable, and can stir the heart when he will with a master's touch. He reasons with much clearness and force. His style is chaste, not so subdued as Dr. Baird's, and yet not, by any means, too redundant or too fanciful. His voice is rich and sonorous, and his bearing and presence will impress one at once as that of a superior man. Bishop Paine's style is alike plain and close. He grasps, condenses, and wields ideas, not words; you look at the great thought and almost lose sight of the dress in which he clothes it. He appears to have arrived at that period of life—of which Daniel Webster spoke in connection with himself some years since—when the mere polish or finish of a sentence is considered not at all comparable to the idea sought to be conveyed. You remember not so much *how* he said a thing as *what* he said. His very statements are arguments. Bishop Paine's voice is not so good as Dr. Smith's, but his gesticulation is natural and easy, and his manner most emphatic and earnest. Bishop Paine, we are informed, is a native of Person county in this State. There were other distinguished Ministers in attendance—the venerable John Early, Rev. Mr. Dibrell, Rev. Mr. Heflin, Dr. S. S. Bryant, Prof. Deems, and others—whom we did not have the good fortune to hear; and we have referred to these, not as a canter or a critic—for we despise the one and do not affect the other—but simply from a disposition to give our readers, who have not seen and heard them, an idea of the men. The Methodists are justly proud of such men. They reflect credit upon the Church and upon the race; but their reward is—when? When "they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

On Sunday, in the Methodist Church, Bishop Paine ordained eight gentlemen as deacons, and commissioned them, in the name of God, to preach the Gospel.

We shall publish, as soon as we can obtain it, a list of appointments of Ministers for the ensuing year.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The stockholders of this Road were in session here when the last number of our paper went to press, John D. Hawkins, Esq. in the Chair, and W. W. Vass and W. A. Eaton, Esqrs., Secretaries. They adjourned on Friday evening.

Jeremiah Nixon, Esq. of this City appeared as the representative of the State on the occasion.

The Report of the President and Directors exhibited a prosperous and satisfactory condition of the Company's affairs. We learn that the receipts for the fiscal year, from freight, passengers and mail service amounted to about $120,000; and the expenses for the same period, exclusive of construction account about $60,000. A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared by the Directors, and $2,500 appropriated to the sinking fund.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: George W. Mordecai, Thomas Miller, N. T. Green, and L. O'B. Branch on the part of the stockholders; and John G. King, Dr. William J. Hawkins and Gaston H. Wilder on the part of the State. Mr. Branch was unanimously re-elected President of the Company, the affairs of which he has managed during the past year with such signal ability and success.

☞ We re-publish to-day an account of the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr at Wadesborough, in July, 1852, with the view of showing the position occupied by the former in the campaign, which was so triumphantly endorsed by the people of North Carolina. We shall continue in subsequent numbers our remarks upon the distribution question, and shall have occasion to strengthen our remarks by quotations from Gov. Reid. His views upon this question, as presented in that campaign, and as held by him still, cannot be successfully assailed. They are founded upon the true principles of this federal government, and they will stand, whatever changes may take place, or whatever temporizing politicians may do or say.

☞ We are requested to give the following notice of Bishop Atkinson's appointments. He will be with the Church in Wilmington on Sunday, November 20th; in Fayetteville on Sunday, November 27th; in Warrenton on Wednesday, November 30th and Thursday, December 1st; in Henderson on Friday, December 2d; and in Oxford on Sunday, Dec. 4th.

☞ The foreign news in our columns to-day is important. It appears that hostilities have actually commenced between Turkey and Russia, though no pitched battle has been fought.

☞ The Hon. John W. Ellis was in town yesterday, having concluded his Circuit at Currituck last week. His numerous friends will be gratified to hear that he is in fine health and spirits.

THE LAST WHIG GOVERNOR GONE!

We copy the following gratifying intelligence from the last Washington Union:

Wisconsin. This young but honest member of the family of American republican States has united her voice with her sisters, New Jersey and Louisana, in an unmistakable declaration in favor of democratic principles, and democratic men to carry those principles into practice. The freemen of young but patriotic Wisconsin have transmitted by the telegraph wires to the federal city a cheerful, substantial, and most acceptable endorsement of the democratic sentiment of the country, of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of the wise and just policy of his administration.

We rejoice in the decision made at the ballot-box by our Wisconsin friends. The despatch, however, communicating the news, will prove more interesting to the reader than anything we can write, and we present it below:

Milwaukie, Nov. 11. The entire Democratic ticket is elected in this city and county by about three thousand majority. The Democratic majority in the State is about ten thousand.

Democratic Governors now stand as follows: 31 States, 31 Governors; Whig Governors, 000!

"Far(e)well" Whig Governors!!!

It pains us to confess that heretofore we have been derelict of duty to our party and to the country in not holding up the Democratic party in such light as they really deserved. We certainly thought somewhat better of them than their own disclosures of themselves, since the recent squabbles have sprung up among them, would seem to justify. We therefore recant our opinions and hold with them that they are the most arrant set of political knaves that ever disgraced the politics of any country.

Old North State.

The above is from the Old North State, a Federal sheet edited by Mr. Stephen D. Pool, Clerk of the last House of Commons. Democrats every where in this broad country, from Arostook to San Diego, will be thrilled by the intelligence that the gentleman who was once in a way, we believe, to be Consul to Turk's Island, is coming to its rescue. Congress might as well not "*set*," as Mr. Pool would say, for he is about to discharge his "duty," and everything will come right without the aid of that comparatively unimportant body. Posterity will please put itself in a condition to be gratified at Mr. Pool's achievements; and yet the gentleman, we regret to learn, is "pained" by his "confessions." We would most affectionately advise him to take a dose or so of the "granicular syrup." That syrup, as we are credibly informed, rubbed upon a wooden leg, will produce in a short time a fine growth of fresh pine bark; and if pine bark, why not ideas? and if ideas, why may not Mr. Pool cultivate such articles, and thereby drive out the "knaves," right up the country, and cover every thing generally with a blanket of glory?

Stephen D. will abuse us roundly in his next for this complimentary notice. Very well; but then he must bear in mind that when he thrusts his head too far out of the cars he must expect to get it cracked. Do unto all politicians as they do unto you is what we have done unto Stephen. And besides, if the Democrats be indeed the "arrant set of political knaves" he declares them to be, he could scarcely have expected a reply calculated to flatter his vanity or soothe his nerves.

By the way, the Old North State is the paper which some time since spelt breeches thus—"*britches.*" An Editor who could do that, as our remarkable cotemporary did on the first trial, deserves several "*nitches*" in the temple of fame. Our cotemporary had as well let the "knaves" alone and look to his orthography—the "granicular syrup" will develop his syntax and prosody.

☞ We publish to-day another interesting letter rom Mr. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. This letter will richly repay perusal.

Vermont. No choice of a United States' Senator has been effected in Vermont. On the ninth and last ballot the vote stood, Kellogg, Dem. 80, Collamer, Whig, 78, Shafter, Freesoil, 20, scattering 21.

For the Standard.

MR. COPELAND, THE ARTIST.

Mr. Editor: A few days since, when passing up Fayetteville Street, our attention was attracted to a notice of the Portrait Gallery of that splendid native Artist, O. P. Copeland, who is now sojourning in our City. We had looked upon his specimens of painting at Floral Hall, during the Fair, but the crowd being large we were never able to enjoy the view of them as we wished, so we paid a visit to his Gallery and feasted our eyes upon his four paintings, viz: Hope, Faith, Charity, and the death bed scene of that eminent divine, John Wesley. The pulsations of our heart beat high when viewing the scene before us, from the pleasing reflection that its originator was a native son of the Old North State, where it has been thought "nothing good could come out of Nazereth." This opinion has too long characterised our people, and as the result of it we have seen some of the most brilliant men in our midst leave the land which gave them birth and seek a home elsewhere. The position which Mr. C. has taken is, it seems to us, a favorable one for the successful prosecution of his business, and it is only necessary to look upon his work to be satisfied of his ability. Besides those we have mentioned, we saw the portrait of Dr. Deems, President of the Female College at Greensborough, N. C., and a very able Divine. He had only sat one time when we saw the painting, and really the likeness was accurate. The four paintings alluded to have received the approbation of the distinguished Sully, of Philadelphia, besides others highly capable of judging of their merits, both in and out of the State. Mr. Copeland is a man of high moral character, and highly interesting in conversation, and all who visit his Gallery will be sure to be pleased.

ENTERPRISE.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

New York, Nov. 9. In the 1st, 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, and 19th wards of this city the vote is for Cook, (whig,) for comptroller, 8,177; Cooley, (hard,) 5,487; Kelley, (soft,) 5,075. Last year the vote in the same wards was: Pierce 16,894; Scott, 10,646. The vote in the following towns will give some idea of the voting:

	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
New York, (in part,)	8,177	5,487	5,075
Niagara Falls	120	86	35
Batavia	299	143	107
Auburn	351	—	—
Oswego	616	194	424
Syracuse	300	—	—
Rome	520	207	322
Schenectady	498	493	146
Utica	1,066	252	792
	11,947	6,862	6,901

The hards will probably have a plurality over the softs in the city, but the softs will doubtless have a large plurality in the State over the hards. The whigs have carried everything.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

New York, Nov. 9. The returns as far as received indicate that the whole whig State ticket has succeeded, with the exception, perhaps, of the candidates for judges of the court of appeals. The democrats were united upon Messrs. Denis and Ruggles, and it is probable that they are chosen.

The senators elected in this city are, so far—Thos. J. Barr (hard-shell) in the 3d district; Thomas R. Whitney (whig) in the 4th; Wm. S. Gregory (whig) in the 5th; and Erastus Brooks (whig) in the 6th. In eighteen wards the following aldermen are elected—viz: 2 whigs, 2 hards, 2 softs, 3 supported by both hards and softs, 4 whig reformers, 4 pure reformers, and 1 soft reformer. The reformers will have a considerable plurality.

In Kings county, Hutchins, (dem.) for senate, is elected. The Brooklyn city ticket is in doubt.

In Buffalo the democrats are probably successful. The soft vote is much larger than the hard throughout the State.

DISTRIBUTION.

The Raleigh Standard is waging an unrelenting warfare upon Mr. Venable on account of his Distribution proclivities, and also on account of certain other anti-Democratic tendencies. The Standard also, in its course, makes an effective onslaught upon the new paper proposed to be published in Raleigh as Mr. V.'s organ.

For our own part, we do not hesitate to say that all efforts to interpolate the Distribution policy into the Democratic creed would, if successful, tend to the disorganization of our party and the annihilation of that creed as a unity. The policy of Distribution is emphatically *Whig*. There is no such plank in our platform. The Democracy of the country have sternly resisted the measure, and firmly set their faces against it. With the personal relations of the Standard and Mr. Venable we of course have nothing to do; but when an attempt is made by Mr. V. to palm the Distribution policy upon the Democratic party, we respectfully submit that this is not the feast to which we were invited. Upon that point we shall have something to say.

During the late Congressional canvass in this District this issue was fairly made and fully met. Our candidate planted himself firmly on the Democratic platform, boldly met the question, and the result is known. The people decided against Distribution; and the victory we achieved in that memorable contest was greatly enhanced by the fact that in an honorable contest, in which our principles were plainly brought into direct issue, (the Distribution question being perhaps more prominent than any other,) our policy was triumphantly sustained by the people. Having fought our common adversary upon this ground, and vanquished him, we should place ourselves in a very ridiculous attitude by now turning round and advocating this same measure. We speak for this District with confidence, because we know the sentiments of its Democracy. They are not hybrids, but go for a clean Democratic record.

Nor do we think we are mistaken in saying that the same feeling pervades the Democracy of the State, with here and there a few exceptions. And we regret to see that any man of Mr. Venable's talents and position should take the initiative in advocating this measure. He is a gentleman of undoubted abilities, and he "has done the State some service" in his day; hence, we repeat, we are pained to see him tarnishing his Democratic escutcheon by endeavoring to "steal Whig thunder" and appropriate it to his own use. And while we should regret to part company with him, that regret will never stand in the way of a faithful discharge of our duty to our party and to our time-honored principles. The Democratic party will not swallow this dose, and he who attempts to administer it need not be surprised if he happens to be denounced as a quack by the orthodox members of its organization.

It is well that we speak frankly. We like an honest, straight-forward course as cordially as we hate all circumlocution and indirection. We fight "upon the square." When an issue is made, we take sides; and when that is done, nothing remains but to fight our way right through it—unless, indeed, we should be convinced of error. Not being so convinced in this instance, we see no cause for retracing our steps; but having placed our foot upon the ploughshare, we *will* go forward.

If, therefore, Mr. Venable proposes to thrust this brand of discord into the Democratic ranks, we can only say that the party will in all human probability "put its foot upon his neck." Men should never stand in the way of principles; and the Democracy of North Carolina are too well grounded in their ancient principles to be swerved to the right or left by personal considerations. They wage no war upon men; but if in their onward course, men should recklessly stand in the way, they need not be surprised if they are overwhelmed by the great avalanche of popular opinion.

Democratic Pioneer.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico the editors of the New Orleans Bulletin have been put in possession of Galveston papers to the 1st inst., and interior journals as late as due.

The Galveston News of the 1st reiterates the opinion that the epidemic had terminated—the few cases remaining being convalescent, and the deaths reported being old cases. The opinion is expressed with confidence that people abroad may visit the city with safety.

The News thinks the commercial prospects of Galveston very promising, and gives very good reasons therefor.

The Indianola Bulletin of the 26th ult., announces that the yellow fever has disappeared from Indianola. The health of the town is again restored. But one death had taken place in the town limits within eight days—one that was a peculiar and complicated case.

The exports of cotton will be larger this season than ever before from the ports on the bay; the amount of sugar and molasses from Matragorda will also be larger, while not less than 2,500 beeves will be shipped from Indianola to this city.

The Houston Telegraph of the 28th ult., chronicles the advent of a light frost, and thinks the fever has taken its departure from that town.

The Victoria Advocate of the 22d ult., felicitates its citizens upon their exemption from disease during the past season.

The Brenham Enquirer of the 22d ult., says:

"We learn that the late heavy rains, accompanied with strong winds, have injured the cotton crops in this county considerably. The corn was blown down to the ground in many of the prairie fields, and unless gathered soon will be much injured. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the average crops of both corn and cotton the present season will fall short of that of the preceding one in this county. Corn is now selling at 40 to 50 cents per bushel."

The same paper contains the following warlike news:

"We learn from a passenger, who came over from San Antonia in Friday night's stage, that just before the stage left an express arrived at San Antonia from El Paso, bringing the news that the Mexican troops to the number of 5,000 or 6,000 were coming down upon El Paso from the interior of Mexico. The express man came with such haste that he rode two horses to death, and wore down the third when he got into San Antonia. This is all we can learn about the matter. If true, it certainly sounds warlike. By our next issue we will probably know more on the subject."

We cannot believe in the report. Santa Anna is no fool, unless he has suddenly relapsed into dotage. He knows that war would be ruinous to himself and country, and will therefore "have none on't."

The Tyler Telegraph learns "that four cases of yellow fever appeared in Henderson last week, but has not spread itself further than its first appearance."

The Editor of the Columbia Democrat has received a specimen of cotton, grown from seed brought from California two years ago, where it was found growing wild. The staple is said to be longer than hat of the Dean cotton, and nearly as fine.

Very True. In conversation with an intelligent, liberal-minded whig a few days ago, says the Eastern (Me.) Argus, he told us that he had firmly made up his mind hereafter to vote the democratic ticket. Said he, "You locofocos not only beat us in numbers, but you beat us in everything else. You build up new States and fill the whole country with bright, shining gold; you make fine Commonwealths out of wildernesses, and everything you do makes our land greater and richer. I intend to vote on your side after this—there is no use in holding out against you any longer." Every word of which is strictly true. Every magnificent enterprise that has made our nation great and prosperous, respected and feared abroad—every movement that has increased our power and developed our resources—has been the work of the democratic party. It is truly and emphatically the party of progress. All young men should be proud, as they grow up, to unite themselves with such a glorious party.

A Head off! —— Merrill, Esq., who, not long since, was appointed postmaster at Andover, Massachusetts, by the present Administration, has been removed, and Hobart Clark, Esq., has been appointed in his place. Mr. Merrill's offence is, participation in the renewal of the coalition with those who refuse to pledge themselves to the Baltimore Democratic platform.

The Fayetteville Presbytery which met in this town on the 4th, adjourned on the 7th, after a harmonious session of three days. Rev. Neill McKay presided as Moderator. The next session will be held in Clinton.

Fay. Carolinian.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 10. The steamer Franklin has arrived, bringing 162 passengers and London dates of October 26. The America arrived out on the 22d. The Baltic arrived out on Wednesday morning. Dr. Ryder, of Georgetown, and George Crafts, of Charleston, came passengers in the Franklin.

The ship Eagle had arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne with $1,250,000 in gold.

The Eastern Question. A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, October 17, states that the combined fleets had passed the Dardanelles, and would proceed to Constantinople. The Turkish army in Asia were receiving daily fresh recruits.

Omar Pacha was at Widdin, directing the works preparatory to crossing the Danube, for which purpose a large number of boats and pontoons were in readiness. The bridge between the fortress of Widdin and the island opposite was already occupied by Turkish troops.

The Russians were marching in great force to Halafat, opposite Widdin.

It was rumored at Paris that the text of a new Russian manifesto had reached the French government which contained something very insulting to France, characterizing her as the hot-bed of revolution. One of its expressions is said to read as follows: "I am in the right, and I will defend it, as well as the rights of my co-religionists, against all foreign interference whatever, and I shall not stand alone."

Commercial men in London and Paris, notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of affairs, still hoped that diplomacy had not yet been exhausted.

The cholera had broken out at Jassey.

The Russians were going into winter quarters at Bucharest.

The navigation of the Danube was said to be over, the last mail steamer not having been able to reach her several points.

Russia. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 14th, says the declaration of war by the Porte had produced a very painful sensation. In North Russia the army and civil service were for war; but in the South the sentiment was more pacific, and nothing like enthusiasm was apparent anywhere, although various means had been taken to produce it.

The English merchants at St. Petersburg had been assured by the Emperor that their persons and property would be safe, and that their was no risk for ships or goods during the present season; and in case of hostilities, it was not the Emperor's intention to detain British vessels in his ports provided the British government reciprocated. This would seem to indicate an apprehension in the mind of the Emperor that hostilities were likely to ensue between Russia and England.

England. Parliament had been further prorogued to November 29th.

France. It was rumored that Napoleon had recalled his ambassador at Naples in consequence of some fancied indignity.

The unfavorable accounts regarding the vintage were confirmed. In six of the southern departments the crops were nearly annihilated.

The price of flour and wheat was falling in the French markets.

India and China. The overland mail had arrived at Trieste with Hong Kong dates of September 9, Calcutta September 20, and Bombay September 28.

Hostilities had again broken out in Burmah, instigated by the King of Ava.

Trade at Calcutta good. Exchange on London 2s. 1d.

The revolution in China was progressing. The imperialists had some success at Amoy, but the insurgents had invested Chi Fung Foo, on the Yellow river. The whole country was in a state of anarchy, and trade at a stand still.

Arrival of the America—Three Days later from Europe.

Halifax, Nov. 11. The steamer America has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of October 29th.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Burcharest, October 25th, states that two Russian steamers and eight gun-boats had forced the passage of the Danube on the 22d, encountering a brisk fire from the Turkish fort of Tsatcki. The Russians had a colonel, three officers, and twelve sailers killed, and forty wounded. They say, however, that they succeeded in setting the fort on fire with a shell.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, Nov. 11—9, p. m. In France everything is prepared for the land expedition to Constantinople; but no orders will be given to march unless new circumstances render it necessary.

Letters in Paris from St. Petersburg speak of the strong desire of Count Nesselrode for further negotiations.

It is reported in Paris that the Emperor Nicholas has abdicated in favor of the hereditary Grand Duke. This was doubted, but had effect in giving firmness to the markets.

Dr. Hilliers succeeds Lacour as French minister at Constantinople.

It is reported that the Czar had said, in answer to the request of England and France, that he would evacuate the principalities, that he would rather back out than fight them.

The combined fleets have anchored in the sea of Marmorea. The Turkish government is said to have declined the movement of the fleets. This is unintelligible, unless the allies are apprehensive of the safety of the Sultan. The Turkish government undertakes to guarantee the Sultan's safety, and has no use for fleets at Constantinople, except the active allies.

The Turkish Minister of Finance has resigned. Saffeti Pacha succeeds him. Couriers were running to and fro, but not much news transpires. It was rumored that the four powers had draughted a new proposition. The King of Belgium is said to be exerting his influence.

There was no fleet at Constantinople on the 19th.

It was not believed that any pitched battle had been fought. The Turkish government displays much military sagacity, and has officially recognised Schamyl and other Circassian chiefs, and sent them arms and munitions.

The Russians have 50,000 men at Burcharest.

It is now stated positively that the Russians, and not the Circassians, were defeated in the recent engagement.

Persia had disbanded her army on the Turkish frontier.

In England subscriptions were being collected for a testimonial to Capt. Ingraham.

Spain has a large fleet ready for sea—supposed for the Mediterranean.

A Madrid letter of the 25th states that Mr. Soule had been received by the Queen.

Markets. *Liverpool, Oct.* 29. The better qualities of cotton were firm. Lower grades had declined ¼d. Sales of the week 86,550 bales. Middling Orleans, 6d.; fair Mobile, 6¼d.; middling, 5¾d.; fair Uplands, 6¾d.; middling, 5¼d.

Breadstuffs had advanced, and were very active at improving prices. The advance for the week was 1s. in flour, 3d. in wheat, and 2s. a 3s. in corn. White wheat, 10s. 6d. a 11s. Western canal flour, 37s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 38s. a 38s. 6d. Fine white corn, 46s.; yellow, 45s.

Meeting of the Georgia Legislature.

Savannah, Nov. 9. The Legislature of the State assembled yesterday. Col. Ward was elected Speaker of the House and John Stell as President of the Senate. Both gentlemen are Democrats.

Western Trade.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10. Eastern exchange par to ¼ per cent. premium. The money pressure was severe yesterday, but the market is a trifle easier to-day. Hogs are declining. There are sellers, but no buyers, at $4 75. Mess pork is dull at $13 per barrel. Lard has declined to $9. Flour, $5 50. There is no improvement in Navigation.

New York Election.

New York, Nov. 11. The returns from the counties come in slowly. Lewis county gives a majority of from 300 to 500 for the softs. In Ulster and Monroe counties the hards outnumber the softs.

Carpenter, whig, is elected to Congress from Monroe county.

In King's county the hards are 4,000 ahead of the softs. So far, the former have a considerable plurality over the latter.

It is reported this evening that N. Blunt is elected District Attorney for the city by 29 majority.

As far as heard from the State Senate stands 21 whigs to 8 of all other parties, hard and soft. The Assembly stands 91 whigs to 19 democrats, with 47 districts to hear from.

Eastern City Summary. We deferred the insertion of our table yesterday morning, because we found it impossible to arrive at anything more than an approximation to the real vote, cast in the city for the several candidates. To-day we publish the table complete, and according to the official returns, it having been revised from the books of the judges, and is therefore reliable for future reference.

The vote for Ligon for Governor is 9,886, and for Bowie, 9,846; Ligon's majority 3,040.

For Comptroller, Whyte, 12471; Thomas, 9,939; Whyte's majority 2,532.

For Lottery Commissioner, Roberts, 12,767. Rieand, 9,656; Roberts' majority 3,111.

For Commissioner of Public Works, Falls, 12,649; Alexander, 9,863; Falls' majority 3,289.

The above comprises the State ticket, and the democratic candidates, whose majorities appear as above are elected.

The official return from the county portion of the 3d district is not received, but it is not expected to vary from the returns as reported, which give Vansant 5170 and Preston 5062; Vansant's majority 814.

In the 4th district May has 6790, and Walsh 6441; May's majority 349.

Upon the delegate ticket, the aggregate vote is for the Maine Law candidates 11,277; for the democratic candidates 10,287; Maine Law majority 1,040. By a comparison of the democratic delegate vote, with that given for Ligon, we find that the latter received 2,649 votes more than the former; in other words 2,649 persons voted for Ligon who did not vote for the democratic delegates. This fact, with the large vote given to the Maine Law candidates, induces the belief that the larger portion, if not the whole of this defective democratic vote was given to the Maine candidates. This 2,649 is, therefore, the democratic strength of the Maine Law at present. Allowing the same from the whig party, the Maine Law vote appears to be 5,298 in the city. Had a whig ticket been run, however, it is reasonable to suppose that some few, at least, of the democrats who voted the Maine Law ticket, would have adhered to their party nominations.

Balt. Sun.

MARRIED.

In Wake County, on the 6th inst., by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Mr. J. Turner Hunter to Miss Melvina A. D. Justice, daughter of D. Justice, Esq.

In Windsor, Bertie County, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hoskins, the Hon. John Branch, of Enfield, North Carolina, to Mrs. Mary E. Bond.

In Edgecombe County, N. C., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by Rev. J. L. Cotten, Dr. Rob't H. Marriott to Miss Temperance A. Battle.

On the 8th instant, in Dublin county, N. C., Lawrence Badger, Esq., Editor Daily Globe, to Miss Katy Ann Wells.

In Warrenton, on Monday morning the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Smith of Norfolk, Dr. F. W. Tatem to Miss Harriet Plummer, daughter of Wm. Plummer, Esq.

In Warren county on Wednesday 2nd inst., by Rev. Mr. Smith of Norfolk, Mr. Richard T. Arrington to Miss Bettie Plummer, daughter of Dr. Henry Plummer.

In Oxford, on Thursday the 27th ult., by Louis K. Wiley, Capt. S. D. Reeves to Miss Susan Morris.

In Franklin County on Wednesday the 2d instant, by Rev. Mr. Hines, Robert Speed of Granville, to Miss Mary A. Davis, daughter of Jno. G. Davis Esq.

DIED.

In Montgomery county, on the 31st ult., after an illness of thirteen days, Joshua Alexander Martin, son of Augustus and Annmaranda Martin, in the thirteenth year of his age.

In Simpson county, Miss., on the 4th Sept., Mrs. Effy McNair, wife of Alex. McNair, formerly of Richmond county, N. C., aged 78 years.

In Richmond county, on 15th ult., Mrs Mary Leitch, consort of Dugald Leitch, aged 74 years. On the same day, Mr. Dugald Leitch, aged 75 years.

In Richmond county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Catharine Monroe Graham, consort of John C. Graham, aged 87.

THE MARKETS.

Norfolk, Nov. 11.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

No. 6 Roanoke Square.

CORN—The steamer Franklin's news was received to-day showing considerable advance in breadstuffs. Since Monday Corn has ruled from 62 @ 65 cents. Sales to-day of mixed at 65c., with an upward tendency.

B. E. PEAS and WHITE BEANS readily command former quotations.

FLOUR—Scarce and much inquired for. Up to to-day prices have ruled from $7 to $7½ for S. F. and extra. We hear of no sales since the receipt of Steamer's news.

COTTON—Sales have been made from 9½ @ 10¾ according to quality. The Franklin's accounts show little change in Liverpool from last advices.

SALT—Very little in market we quote L. B. Factory filled, in large lots, in store $1,75; G. A. $1,40. Small parcels are charged higher.

STAVES—W. O. Pipe $53 @ $55; W. O. hhd. scarce $43 @ $44; R. O. hhd. $33; W. O. bbs. $26 @ $28; Heading $55?

BACON—N. C., hog round, old, dull, 9½ @ 10c.; Hams 12½ @ 13c.; Western sides 8½c.; Shoulders 8½c.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2½ @ $2¾; Common Rosin $1,25 @ $1,93½; Choice White, no sales; Turpentine $4¼ @ $4½; Spirits Turpentine 65 @ 66c. In the latter article we quote a decline of from 2 to 3c. in the N. Y. market.

DRIED FRUIT in fair demand—for Apples $1,25; Peaches $3,25.

FLAXSEED—$1½ @ $1,15.

No change to make in Groceries.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12.

There is no improvement in the COTTON market the past week, and sales are made quick at 9¾ with upward tendency.

CORN is scarce and would bring 80 cts.

FLOUR—demand good at $6.

No change to note in other articles. Trade is uncommonly dull for the season.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 56 to 57 cts. per gallon.

RAW do $3,25 to $3,50 per bbl.

Carolinian.

New York, Nov. 12.

FLOUR is steady—sales of 12,000 bbls. at $7 @ $7,12 for State; $7,06 @ $7,12 for Ohio; and $7,12 @ $7,25 for Southern.

WHEAT—sales of 55,000 bushels at 180 cents for Genesee; 172 @ 175 cents for white western; and 170 cents for southern white.

CORN—sales of 14,500 bushels at 81 cents for mixed, and 82 cents for yellow.

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department.
John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.
Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female Schools.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Laue, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.
The Winter Session will commence on the 30th of November, inst., and it is highly desirable that students should enter a week or two before the close, rather than after the commencement of a session.
The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.
The Annual Examination and Commencement will be in June. There will be a vacation of two weeks at Christmas, of which parents at a distance are requested to take notice.
For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the Principal. JOHN A. GREEN, *Secretary.*
Goldsborough, Nov. 2, 1853. 104—110D.

STRAYED.—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 27th of October, a Gray Horse, six or seven years old, with a small scar on his left fore foot, near his hoof, and is about fifteen hands high or thereabout. Some inclined to be dappled in his colour, has the appearance to be lame in the same foot or leg that the scar is on, and is of a quick motion and a restless disposition. Whoever heard of last he was in the edge of Duplin county, near the county of Jones and Lenoir. Any person that will deliver or give information so that I can get him again shall be liberally rewarded.
E. W. COX.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Nov. 2. 999—2t.

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—5 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FRUITS & FRUITS!—24 BOXES BEST LAYER and Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
1 bbl. fresh Currants,
2 boxes Lemons,
2 bbl Northern Apples,
Bordeaux Almonds, Peccan-nuts, Palm-nuts, &c., at
F. HARLER'S & CO.
Nov. 14, 1853. 103—

U. S. DISSECTOR, OR LESSONS IN PRACTICAL Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.
Fifth Edition, carefully revised and entirely remodelled, by Henry H. Smith, M. D. With 178 new illustrations.
For sale only by M. D. TURNER
at the N. C. Book-store.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FINE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY. The subscribers on the 1st of March last, purchased of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., his interest in the land lying in Robeson County known as the Dubois land. They have had a portion of the same surveyed, and now offer for sale the following tracts:
1230 Acres lying on "Back Swamp," about three miles from "The Red Banks," and two miles from Lumber River, adjoining the lands of John Drake, Esq., and others. This Tract is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.
4415 Acres on "The Broad Ridge," about 2 miles from Lumber River and 12 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. This is the finest body of Turpentine Land in the county. There are in this Tract some very eligible situations for farms of good land.
535 Acres about half a mile from Alfordsville—good Turpentine land.
238¾ Acres near Ash Pole, adjoining John McCallum, Esq., and others.
100 Acres on Wilkerson's Swamp, adjoining McLean, Leitch, and others.
104 Acres on "Back Swamp," adjoining Peter Munroe, Neil Leitch, Esqs., and others.
362 Acres on both sides of "The First Swamp," adjoining the tract which John W. Alford, Esq., now resides.
1080 Acres on "Shoe-Heel," adjoining the Lands of Dr. Edmund McQueen, John McCallum, Esq., and others.
50 Acres on "Ash-Pole," adjoining John McNair, Esq. and others.
225 Acres on "Jacob Swamp," adjoining the Lands of Thomas Townsend, William Berry Thompson, and John B. Thompson, Esq.
235 Acres on "The Little Marsh," including a portion of "The Glass Pond," adjoining the Lands of J. Bethune, Thos. Jones, Esq., and others.
860 Acres known as "The Big Deer!" This is said to be as valuable Swamp Land as any in the State, and can be reclaimed at comparatively little expense.
115 Acres adjoining the Land of Archibald S. Currie, Esq., and others.
150 Acres adjoining the Land of John McCallum, Esq., Mrs. Brown, and others.
The above Lands will be sold on accommodating Terms.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.
Lumberton, Nov. 1, 1853. 103—4t.

We have at the request of Joseph Thompson and Robert S. French, carefully examined the title to the Lands purchased by them of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq., known as the DUBOIS LANDS, lying in Robeson County, and we say without any hesitation, that their title is perfect.
JOHN WINSLOW.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
ROBERT STRANGE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1853. 103—4t.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT. NEW PRICES announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North with a general assortment of Merchandize which,

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¾ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 6 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6¾ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. }
September 6th, 1853. } 84—

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandize with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.

Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.

REFERENCES:
John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored do
Lisle Thread and Berlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Negro Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDK'CFS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., arby
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
March, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Bitter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Brand, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1852. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is patronized by J. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at the State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET? WHOLESALE!—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Farra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariane Eo, Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—tf1stJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.

The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.

For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER. *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—6tpd.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE CO. In Equity. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendent.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office this 21st of October, 1853.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 2, 1853. 101—8wts.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

☞ PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quinten Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 42—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH.—Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith;" The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery.
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambrie, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 84—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Naimsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4st, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 18—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

| | Term expires. | |